

BookletChart™

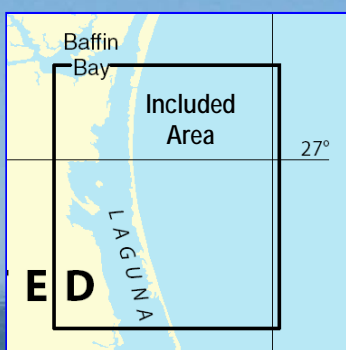
Northern Part of Laguna Madre

NOAA Chart 11304

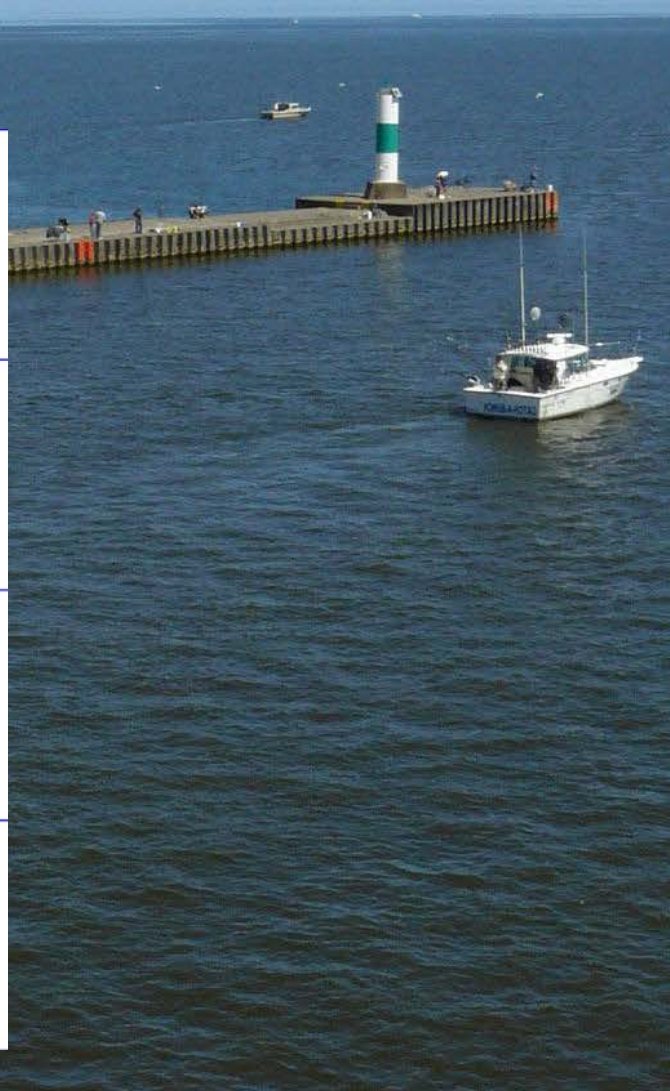
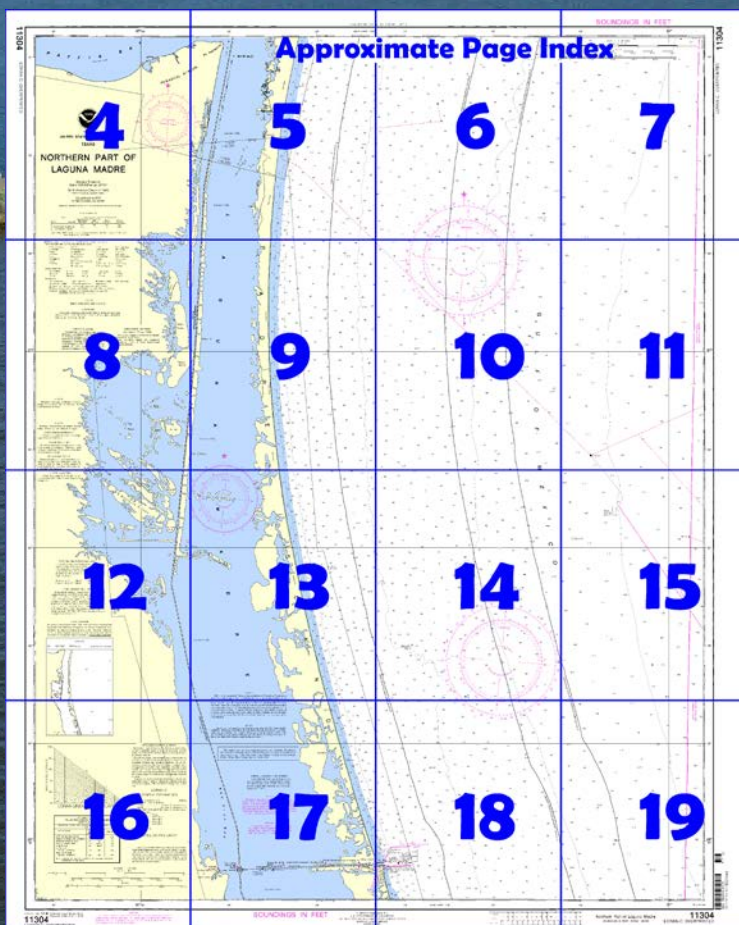


A reduced-scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters

When possible, use the full-size NOAA chart for navigation.



- Complete, reduced-scale nautical chart
- Print at home for free
- Convenient size
- Up-to-date with Notices to Mariners
- Compiled by NOAA's Office of Coast Survey, the nation's chartmaker



Published by the
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Ocean Service
Office of Coast Survey
www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov
888-990-NOAA

What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

What is a BookletChart™?

This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

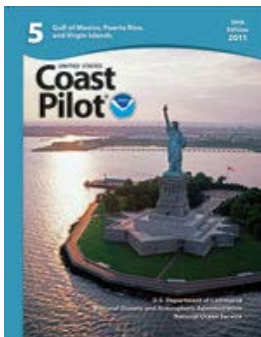
Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at <http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov>.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.

For latest Coast Pilot excerpt visit the Office of Coast Survey website at <http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/searchbychart.php?chart=11304>



[Selected Excerpts from Coast Pilot]

From San Luis Pass to the entrance to Matagorda Bay at Pass Cavallo, the coast trends for 80 miles in a general SW by W direction. From Pass Cavallo it curves gently SW for 100 miles to latitude 27°N., where the trend is S; thence it curves gently a little E of S for 58 miles to the mouth of the Rio Grande. Throughout its whole distance the coast encloses a chain of shallow bays or lagoons, some of considerable size.

These are separated from the Gulf by long, narrow islands and peninsulas which are generally low and sandy, with few natural distinguishing marks.

Laguna Madre is a shallow body of water extending S from Corpus Christi Bay for a distance of 100 miles. Depths range from zero to 9 feet with reefs and mudflats throughout. The Intracoastal Waterway traverses Laguna Madre from Corpus Christi Bay to Port Isabel, Tex. **Padre Island**, a low, barren, storm-swept strip of sand beach, separates Laguna Madre from the Gulf. Most of the Island is part of the **Padre Island National Seashore** and subject to the rules and regulations of the U.S. Department of Interior's National Park Service.

A natural fishing reef is 1.5 miles offshore about 15.6 miles N of Port Mansfield jetties. Another natural fishing reef is 4.5 miles offshore about 11.2 miles N of the jetties.

Port Mansfield, 70 miles S of Corpus Christi Bay, is a commercial fishing and popular sport fishing and recreational center, and a base for oil exploration in Laguna Madre. A water tank at the town is prominent.

Vessels should approach Port Mansfield through the Port Mansfield Safety Fairway. (See **166.100** through **166.20**, chapter 2.)

Anchorage.—Vessels may anchor off the entrance to Port Mansfield on either side of the safety fairway.

Port Mansfield, under the jurisdiction of the Willacy County Navigation District, has a port director; a **harbormaster** assigns berths.

A **speed limit** of 4 knots is enforced in the harbor. An improved highway connects with the nearest railroad shipping point at **San Perlita**, 14 miles distant, and with **Raymondville**, the nearest town of any size, 28 miles distant. Raymondville has a hospital, telegraph communications, and rail and highway connections.

U.S. Coast Guard Rescue Coordination Center 24 hour Regional Contact for Emergencies

RCC New Orleans

Commander
8th CG District (504) 589-6225
New Orleans, LA

Navigation Managers Area of Responsibility



NOAA's navigation managers serve as ambassadors to the maritime community.

They help identify navigational challenges facing professional and recreational mariners, and provide NOAA resources and information for safe navigation. For additional information, please visit nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/service/navmanagers

To make suggestions or ask questions online, go to nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/inquiry.

To report a chart discrepancy, please use ocsdata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/discrepancy.aspx.

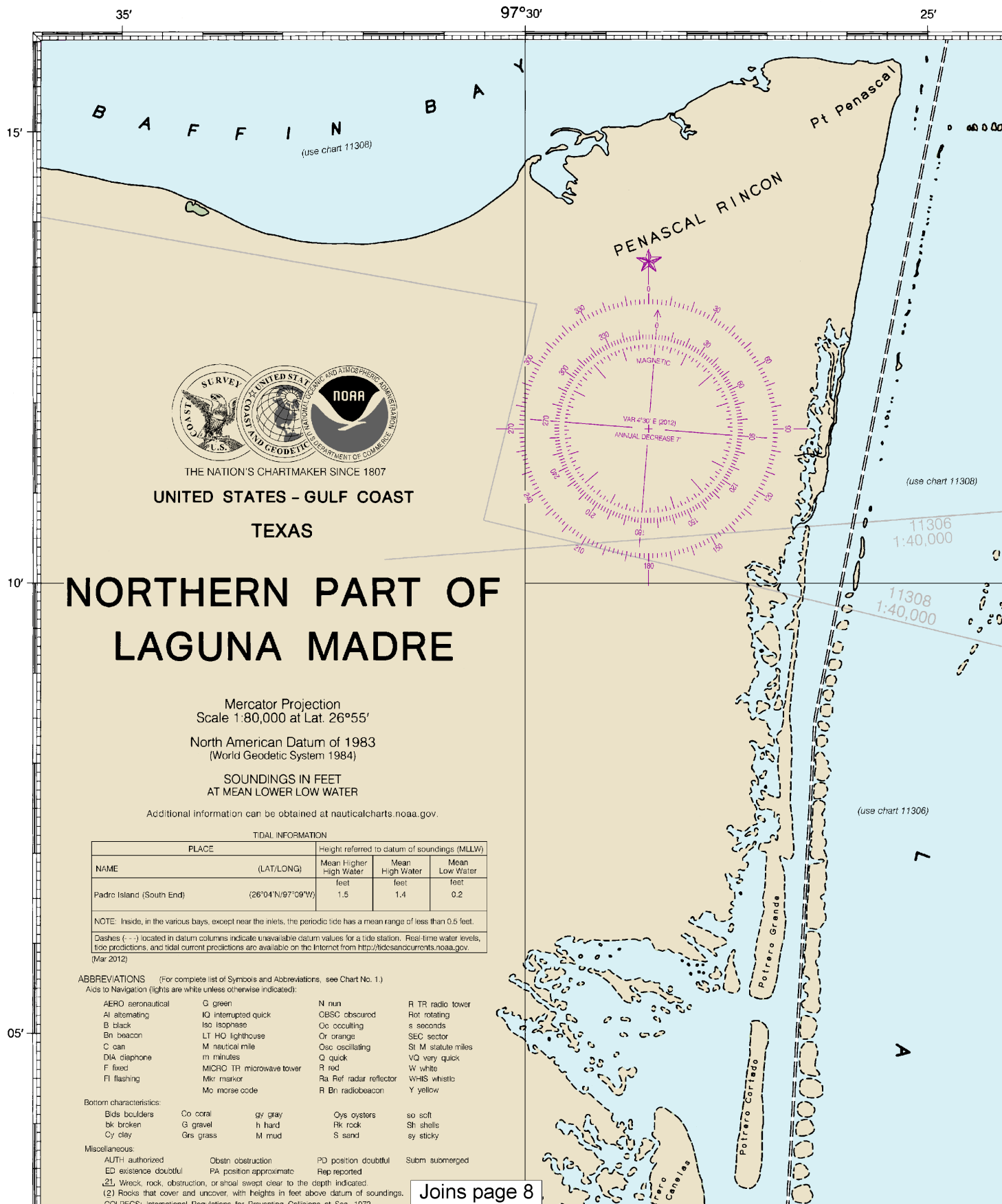
Lateral System As Seen Entering From Seaward

on navigable waters except Western Rivers



For more information on aids to navigation, including those on Western Rivers, please consult the latest USCG Light List for your area.

These volumes are available online at <http://www.navcen.uscg.gov>

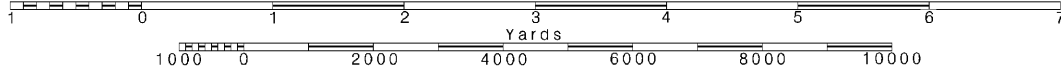


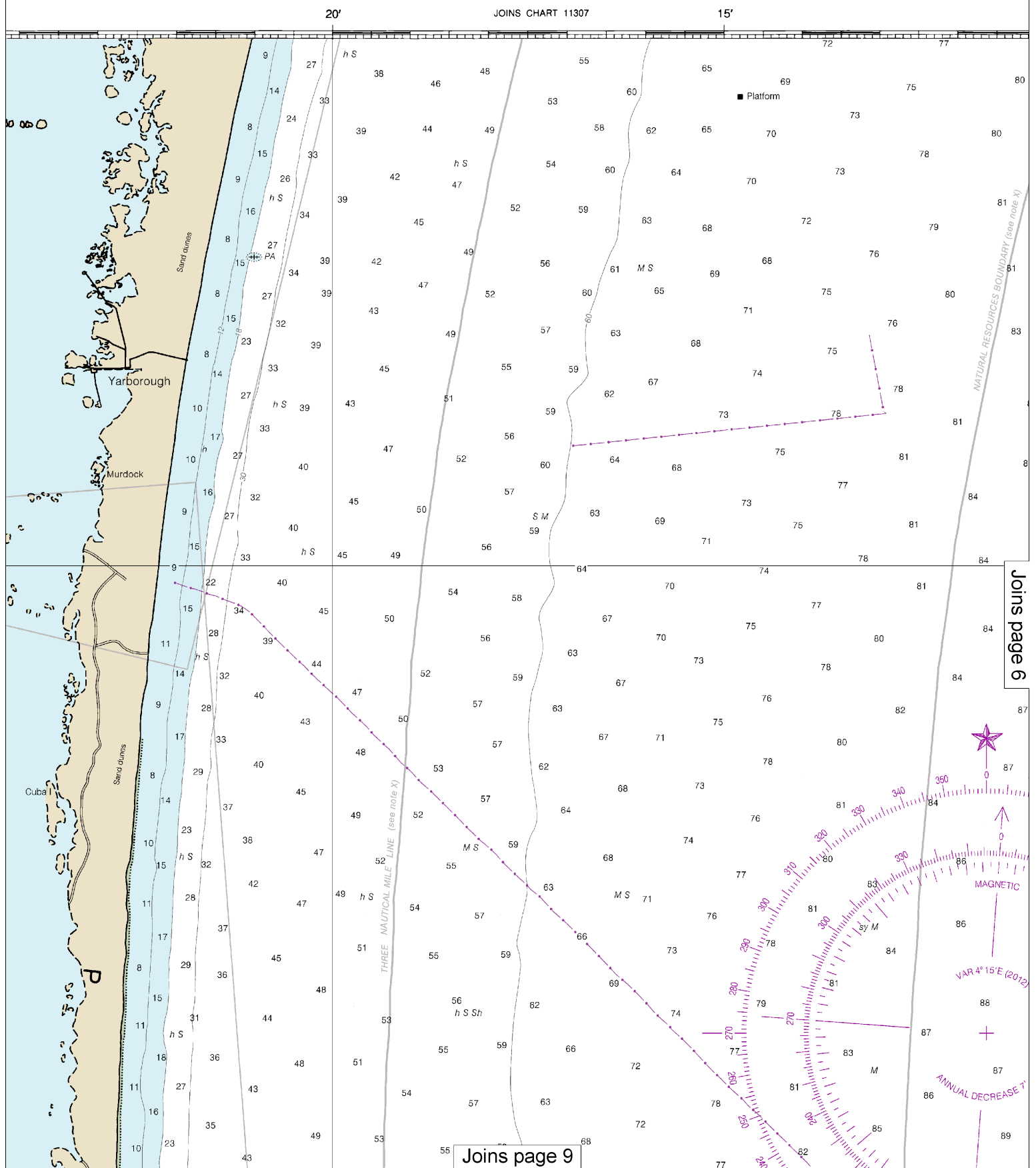
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:80,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.





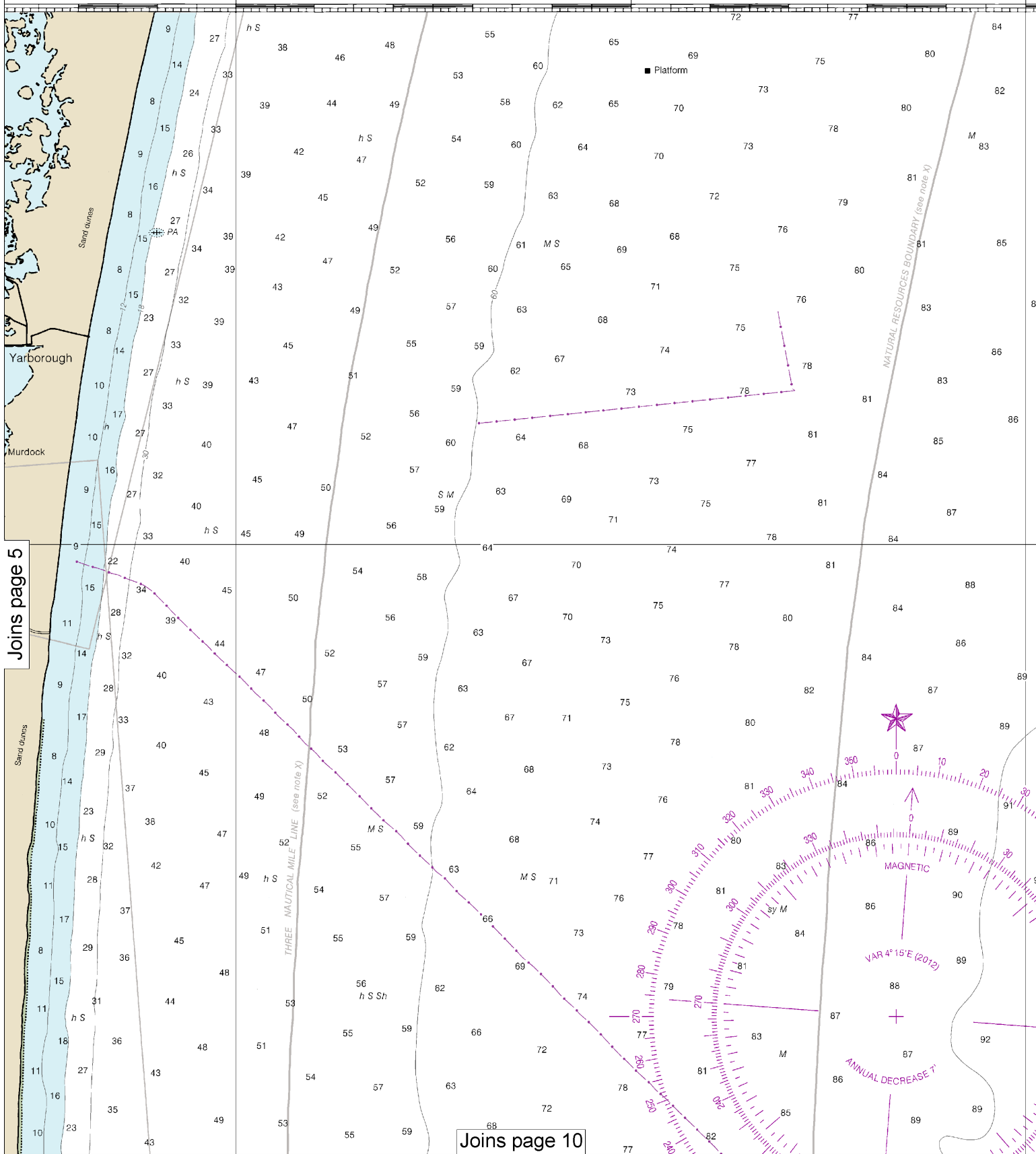
This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale.
 The new scale is 1:106666. Barscales have also been reduced and
 are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.

20'

JOINS CHART 11307

15'

10'



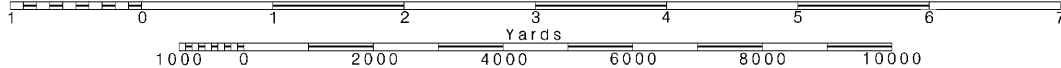
Joins page 5

Joins page 10

Printed at reduced scale.

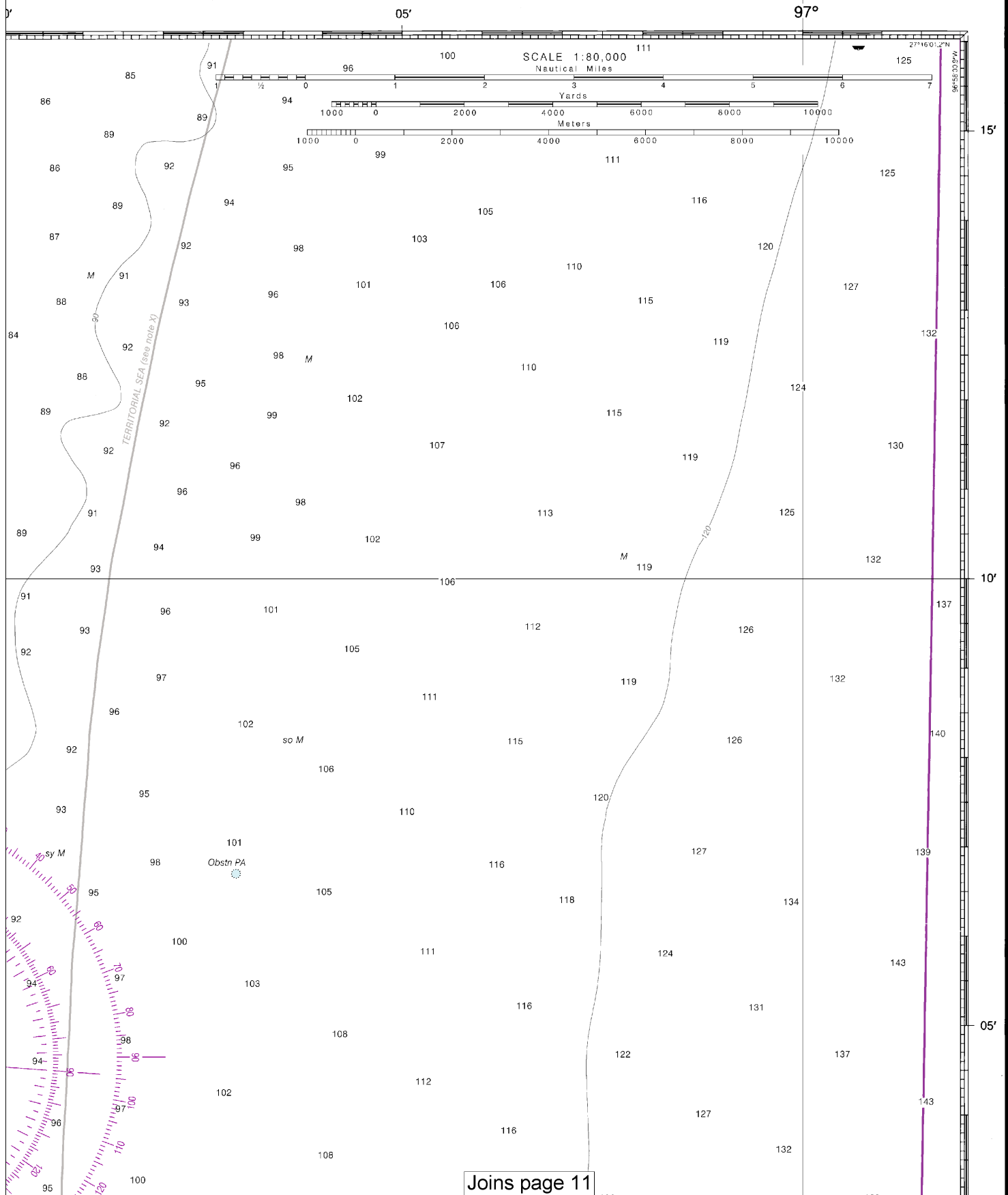
SCALE 1:80,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.



6

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.



(For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.)
 Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless otherwise indicated):

ABBREVIATIONS (For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.)

AERO aeronautical	G green	N nun	R TR radio tower
AI alternating	IQ interrupted quick	OBSC obscured	Rot rotating
B black	ISO isophase	OC occulting	s seconds
Bn beacon	LT HO lighthouse	Or orange	SEC sector
C can	M nautical mile	Osc oscillating	St M statute miles
DIA diaphone	m minutes	Q quick	VQ very quick
F fixed	MICRO TR microwave tower	R red	W white
Fl flashing	Mkr marker	Ra Ref radar reflector	WHIS whistle
	Mo morse code	R Bn radiobeacon	Y yellow

Bottom characteristics:

Bds boulders	Co coral	gy gray	Oys oysters	so soft
bk broken	G gravel	h hard	Rk rock	Sh shells
Cy clay	Grs grass	M mud	S sand	sy sticky

Miscellaneous:

AUTH authorized	Obstr obstruction	PD position doubtful	Subm submerged
ED existence doubtful	PA position approximate	Rep reported	

(2) Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated.
 (2) Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings.
 COLREGS: International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.

Demarcation lines are shown thus: — — — — —

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, Geological Survey, and U.S. Coast Guard.

HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 1.206' northward and 0.943' westward to agree with this chart.

INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY

(use charts 11306 and 11308)
 The project depth is 12 feet from Aransas Pass to Port Isabel, Texas.
 The controlling depths are published periodically in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners.

CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

CAUTION

Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 5 for important supplemental information.

RADAR REFLECTORS

Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

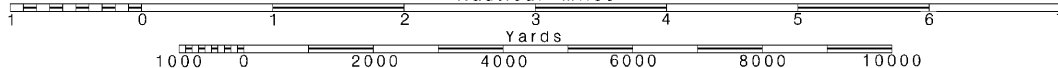
Joins page 4

Joins page 12

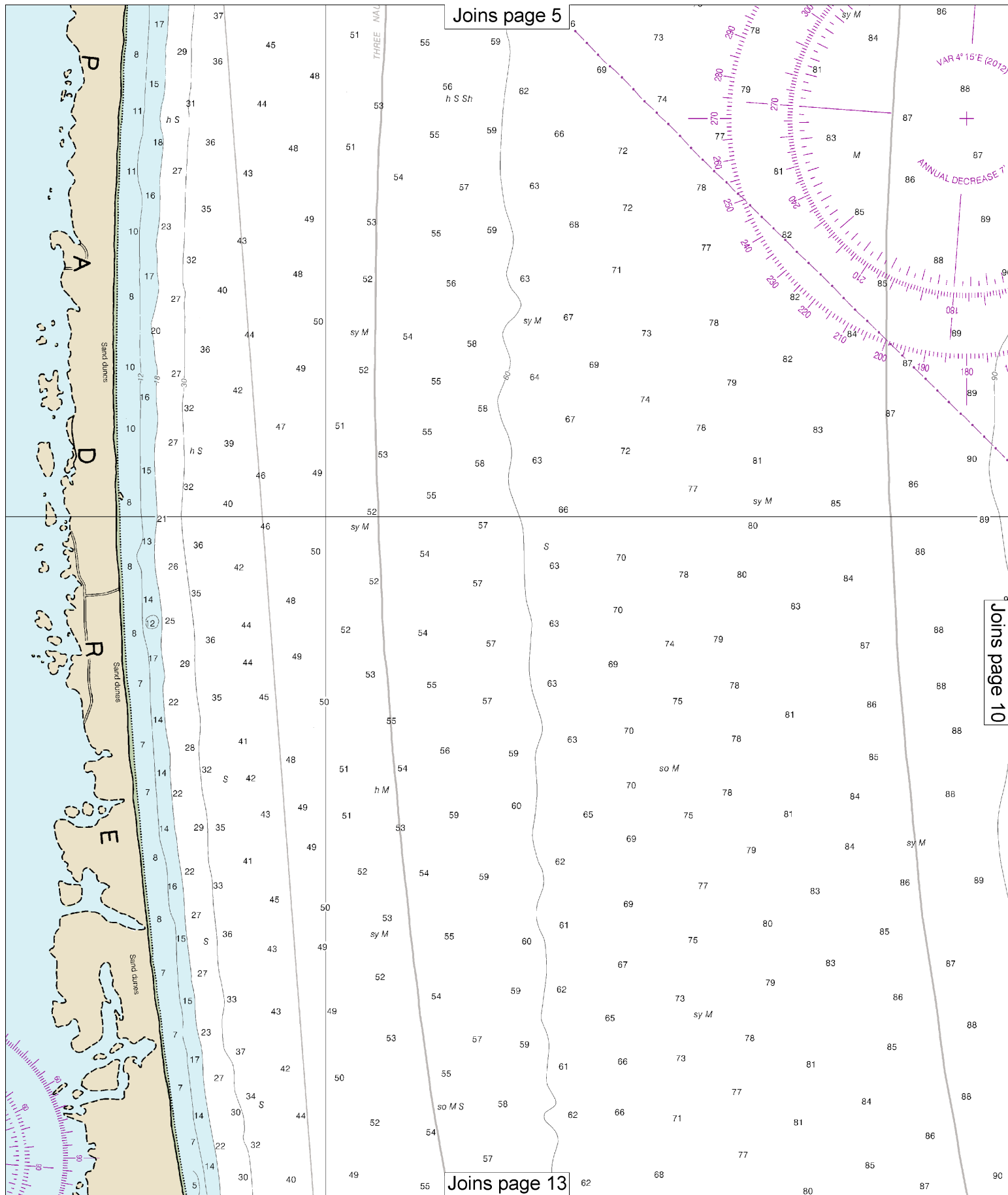
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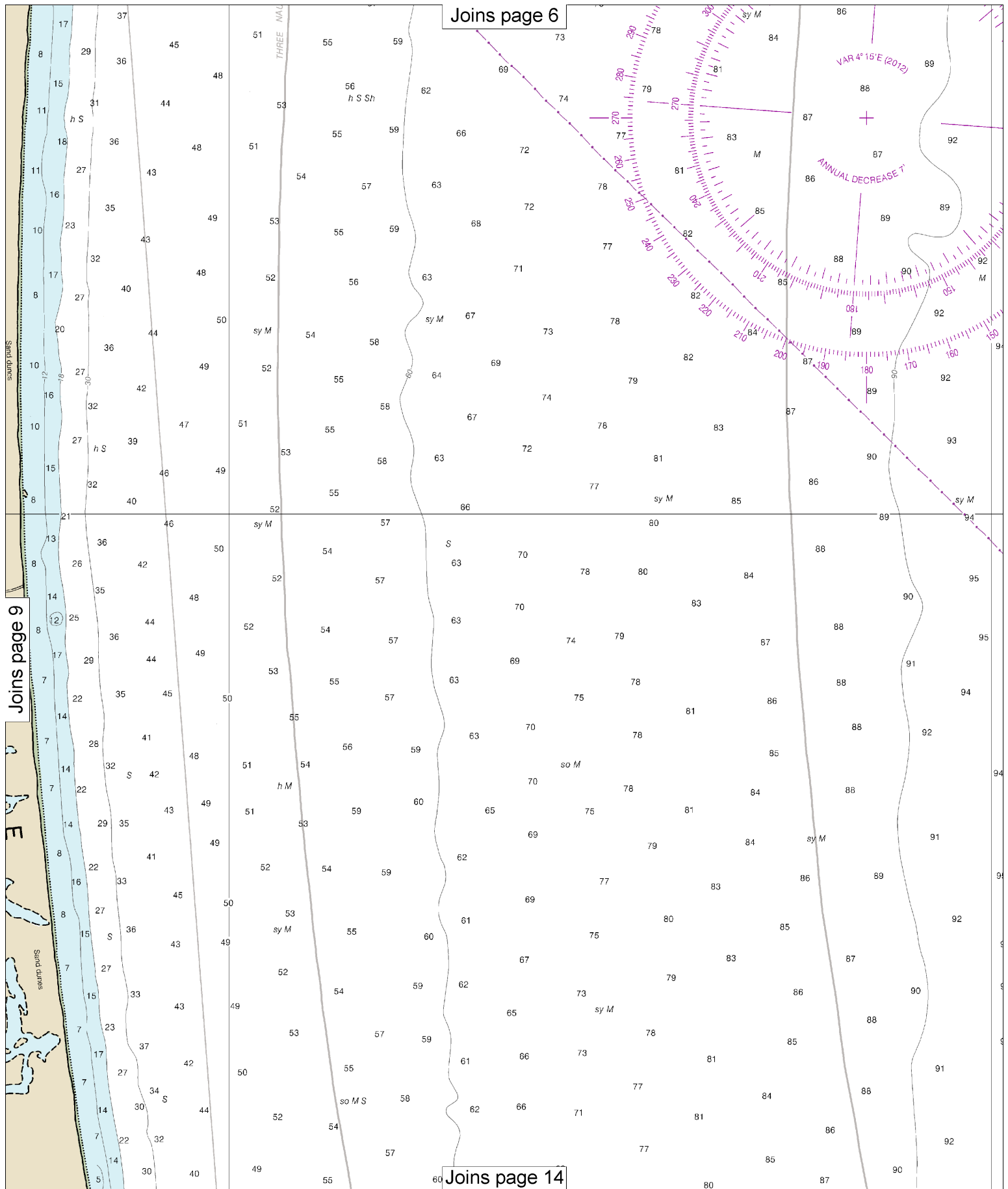
SCALE 1:80,000
 Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.



Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.





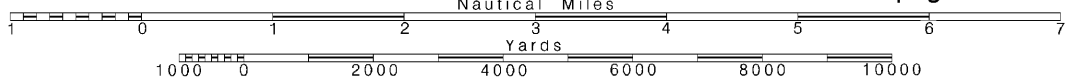
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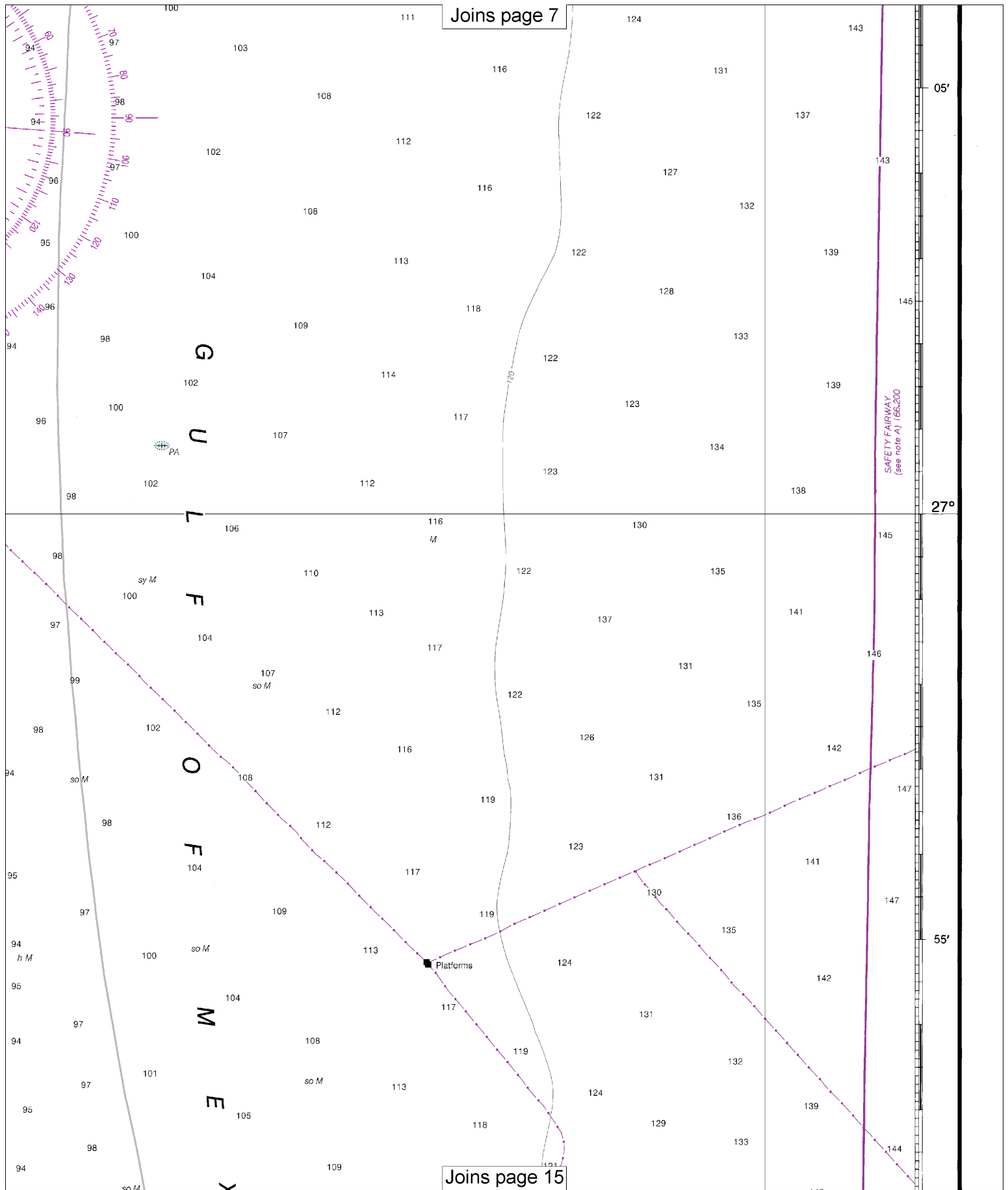
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:80,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.





omitted from this chart.

POLLUTION REPORTS

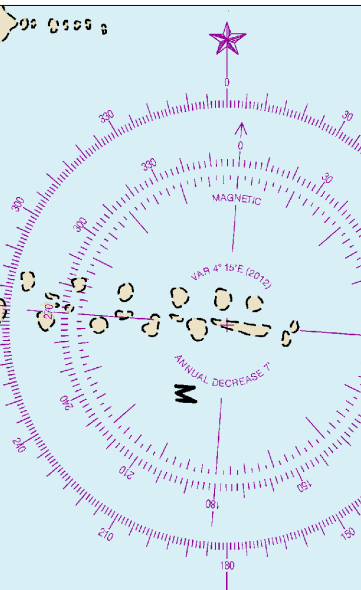
Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

Joins page 8

05 05 55



50'

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

The NOAA Weather Radio stations listed below provide continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

Brownsville, TX	KHB-33	162.55 MHz
Corpus Christi, TX	KHB-41	162.55 MHz
Riviera, TX	WNG-609	162.525 MHz

SOURCE DIAGRAM

The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, *United States Coast Pilot*.

SOURCE

B4	1900-1939	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage
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45'

(use chart 11306)

Joins page 16

Within the 12-nautical mile Territorial sea some Federal laws apply. The Three mile outer limit of the territorial sea, is retained under the laws of the United States. The 9-nautical mile limit of the territorial sea, is retained under the laws of the United States. The 24-nautical mile Exclusive Economic Zone is established by the United States. The 24-nautical mile Exclusive Economic Zone is established by the United States. Unless fixed by treaty or the U.S. Supreme Court, no modification.

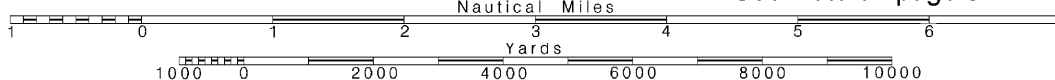
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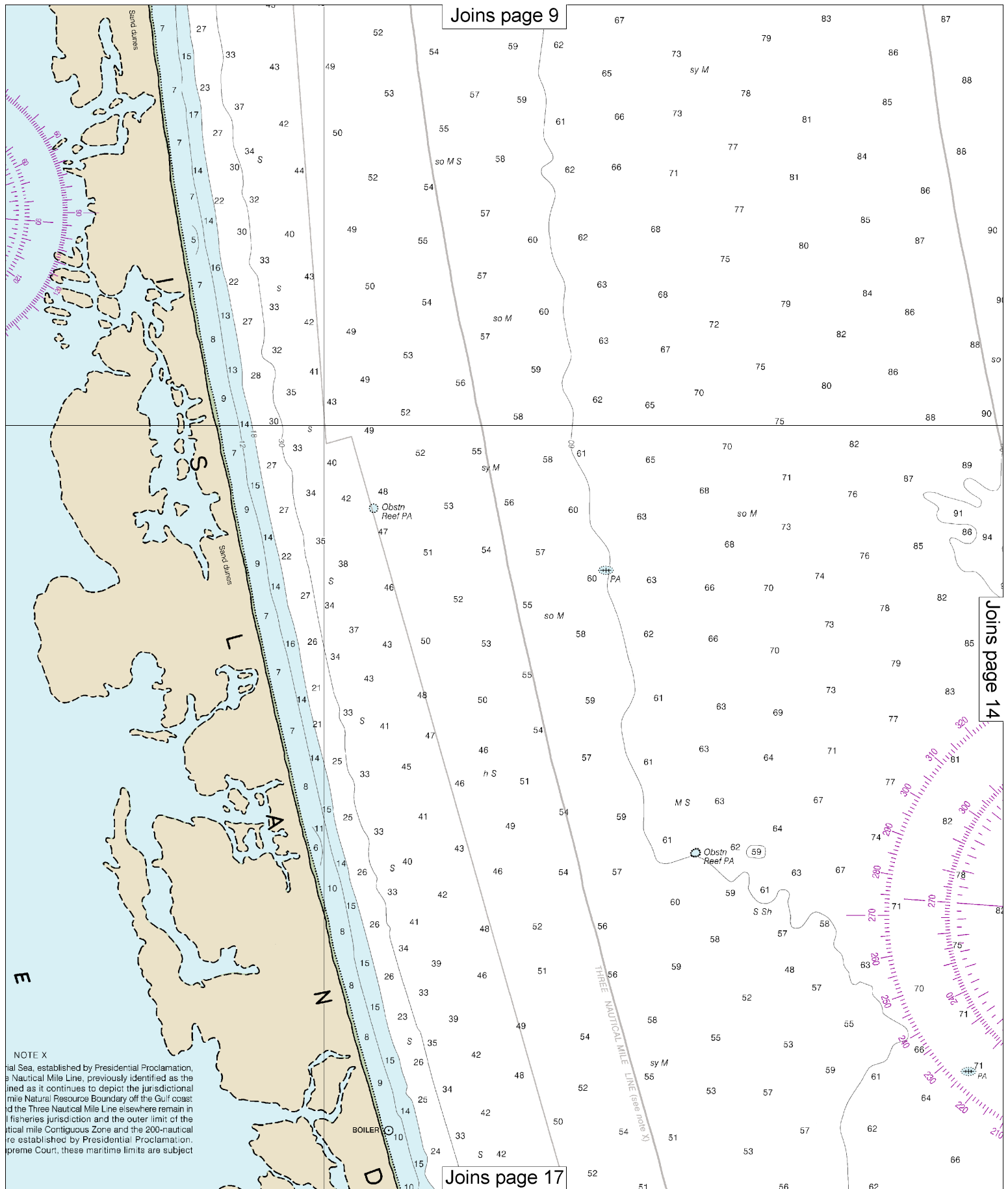
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:80,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.





Joins page 10

Joins page 13

residential Proclamation, previously identified as the depict the jurisdictional boundary off the Gulf coast Line elsewhere remain in and the outer limit of the one and the 200-nautical residential Proclamation. Time limits are subject

Joins page 18

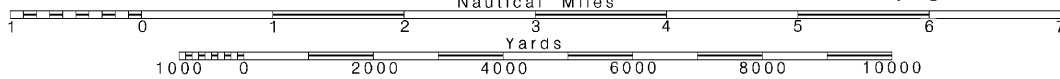
Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:80,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.

14

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.



Joins page 12

Within the 12-nautical mile Territorial sea, some Federal laws apply. The Three mile outer limit of the territorial sea, is retained limit of the other laws. The 9-nautical mile of Florida, Texas, and Puerto Rico, and most cases the inner limit of Federal jurisdiction of the states. The 24-nautical mile Exclusive Economic Zone were Unless fixed by treaty or the U.S. Supp to modification.

Regulations for Ocean Dumping Additional information concerning the sites may be obtained from the Env U.S. Coast Pilots appendix for address the survey dates may have reduced t

This nautical chart has t Ocean Service encourages i improving this chart to the Service, NOAA, Silver Sprin

HURRICANES AND TROPICAL STORMS

Hurricanes, tropical storms and other major storms may cause considerable damage to marine structures, aids to navigation and moored vessels, resulting in submerged debris in unknown locations.

Charted soundings, channel depths and shoreline may not reflect actual conditions following these storms. Fixed aids to navigation may have been damaged or destroyed. Buoys may have been moved from their charted positions, damaged, sunk, extinguished or otherwise made inoperative. Mariners should not rely upon the position or operation of an aid to navigation. Wrecks and submerged obstructions may have been displaced from charted locations. Pipelines may have become uncovered or moved.

Mariners are urged to exercise extreme caution and are requested to report aids to navigation discrepancies and hazards to navigation to the nearest United States Coast Guard unit.

PORT MANSFIELD CHANNEL DEPTHS

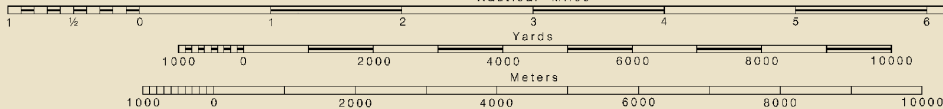
TABULATED FROM SURVEYS BY THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS - REPORT OF AUG 2015

NAME OF CHANNEL	CONTROLLING DEPTHS FROM SEAWARD IN FEET AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER (MLLW)			DATE OF SURVEY	PROJECT DIMENSIONS		
	LEFT OUTSIDE QUARTER	MIDDLE HALF OF CHANNEL	RIGHT OUTSIDE QUARTER		WIDTH (FEET)	LENGTH (MILES)	DEPTH MLLW (FEET)
ENTRANCE CHANNEL	7.0	8.0	11.0	4-14	250	0.7	16
MILE 0.7 TO MILE 1.3	7.8	13.5	12.8	4-14	100-300	0.6	14
MILE 1.3 TO MILE 3	10.6	10.8	11.7	4-14	100	1.7	14
MILE 3 TO MILE 6	12.8	13.0	12.5	4-14	100	3.0	14
MILE 6 TO MAIN CHANNEL	3.9	4.0	4.3	4-14	100	2.9	14
ENTRANCE CURVES	4.8	5.6	5.0	4-14	200	0.6	12
MAIN CHANNEL TO TURNING BASIN	3.8	4.0	3.6	4-14	125-200	0.9	14
TURNING BASIN	7.8	6.2	6.0	4-14	200-400	0.7	14
SHRIMP BASIN (26°33'00"N, 97°25'53"W)	9.4	12.3	11.4	4-14	350	0.9	12
SMALL CRAFT BASIN (26°33'06"N, 97°25'45"W)	8.0	8.0	8.0	9-88	160	---	---

NOTE - CONSULT THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS FOR CHANGES SUBSEQUENT TO THE ABOVE INFORMATION

SCALE 1:80,000

Nautical Miles



35'

97°30'

25'

14th Ed., Apr. /12

11304

CAUTION

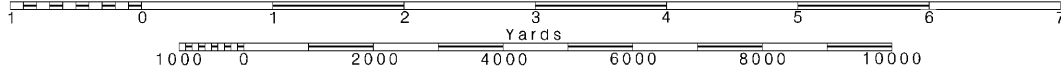
This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner. Chart updates corrected from Notice to Mariners published after the dates shown in the lower left hand corner are available at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

Last Correction: 9/2/2016. Cleared through:
LNM: 4516 (11/8/2016), NM: 4416 (10/29/2016)

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:80,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.



16

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

NOTE X
The Gulf of Mexico, established by Presidential Proclamation, is the Nautical Mile Line, previously identified as the line as it continues to depict the jurisdictional natural resource boundary off the Gulf coast and the Three Nautical Mile Line elsewhere remain in fisheries jurisdiction and the outer limit of the territorial mile Contiguous Zone and the 200-nautical mile Exclusive Economic Zone are established by Presidential Proclamation. The maritime limits are subject to change.

NOTE S
g Sites are contained in 40 CFR, Parts 220-229.
ie regulations and requirements for use of the
nvironmental Protection Agency (EPA). See
esses of EPA offices. Dumping subsequent to
d the depths shown.

has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, 1215 Jefferson Davis Highway, Alexandria, Virginia 22304-3199, or by e-mail to charts@noaa.gov.

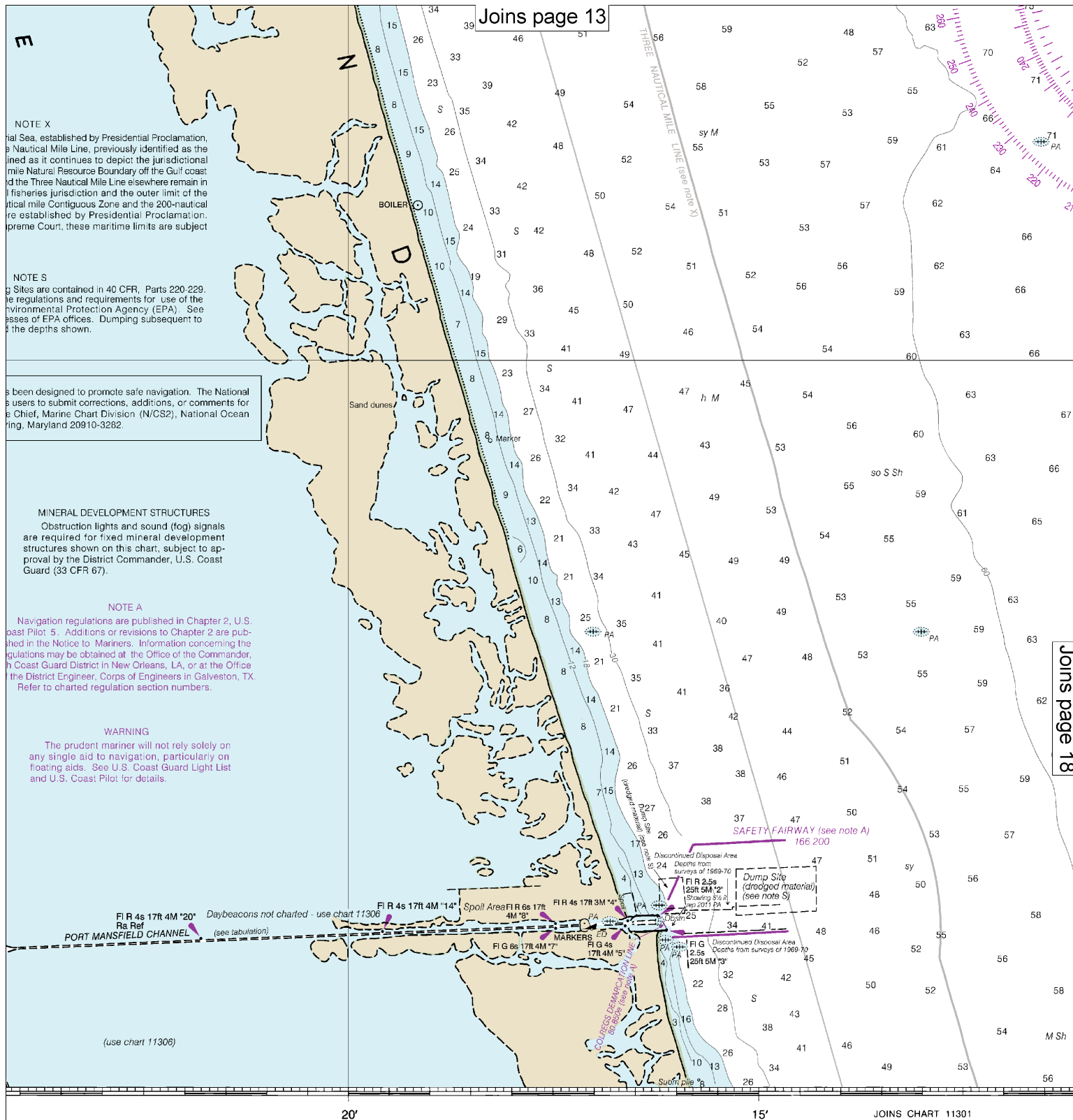
MINERAL DEVELOPMENT STRUCTURES
Obstruction lights and sound (fog) signals are required for fixed mineral development structures shown on this chart, subject to approval by the District Commander, U.S. Coast Guard (33 CFR 67).

NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 5. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 1st Coast Guard District in New Orleans, LA, or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Galveston, TX. Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.



Joins page 18

SOUNDINGS IN FEET

Published at Washington, D.C.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY

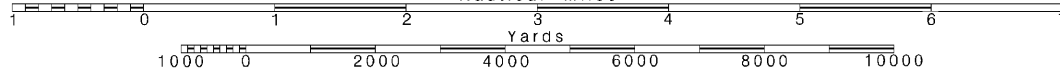
FATHOM
FEET
METER

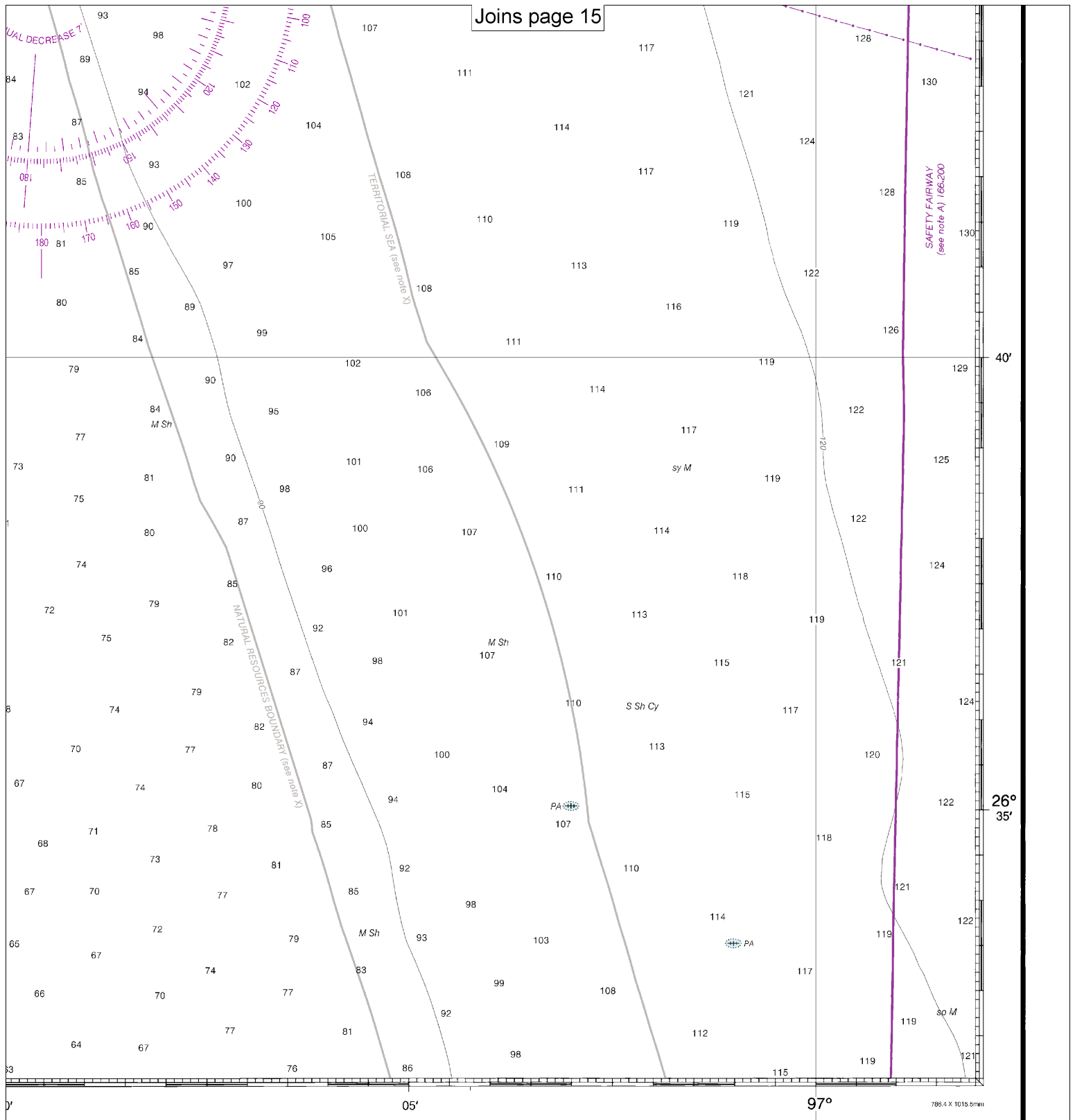
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:80,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.





COMS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
ET	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72	78	84	90	96	102
ERS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17

Northern Part of Laguna Madre
SOUNDINGS IN FEET - SCALE 1:80,000

11304



VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

Channel 6 – Inter-ship safety communications.

Channel 9 – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.

Channel 13 – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.

Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other

vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.

Channel 22A – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.

Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 and 78A – Recreational boat channels.

Getting and Giving Help — Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.



NOAA Weather Radio All Hazards (NWR) is a nationwide network of radio stations broadcasting continuous weather information directly from the nearest National Weather Service office. NWR broadcasts official Weather Service warnings, watches, forecasts and other hazard information 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

<http://www.nws.noaa.gov/nwr/>

Distress Call Procedures

- Make sure radio is on.
- Select Channel 16.
- Press/Hold the transmit button.
- Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
- Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
- Release transmit button.
- Wait for 10 seconds — If no response Repeat MAYDAY call.

HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS!

Quick References

Nautical chart related products and information	—	http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov
Interactive chart catalog	—	http://www.charts.noaa.gov/InteractiveCatalog/nrnc.shtml
Report a chart discrepancy	—	http://ocsddata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/discrepancy.aspx
Chart and chart related inquiries and comments	—	http://ocsddata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/inquiry.aspx?frompage=ContactUs
Chart updates (LNM and NM corrections)	—	http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/mcd/updates/LNM_NM.html
Coast Pilot online	—	http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/cpdownload.htm
Tides and Currents	—	http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov
Marine Forecasts	—	http://www.nws.noaa.gov/om/marine/home.htm
National Data Buoy Center	—	http://www.ndbc.noaa.gov/
NowCoast web portal for coastal conditions	—	http://www.nowcoast.noaa.gov/
National Weather Service	—	http://www.weather.gov/
National Hurricane Center	—	http://www.nhc.noaa.gov/
Pacific Tsunami Warning Center	—	http://ptwc.weather.gov/
Contact Us	—	http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/staff/contact.htm



— For the latest news from Coast Survey, follow **@NOAAcharts**



This Booklet chart has been designed for duplex printing (printed on front and back of one sheet). If a duplex option is not available on your printer, you may print each sheet and arrange them back-to-back to allow for the proper layout when viewing.